

JUNE 1953

BULLETIN

OF THE NEW YORK
ACADEMY OF MEDICINE



Original Articles

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Statement Prepared by
The Committee on Public Health Relations*

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THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GRADUATE FORTNIGHT

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October 19 to 30, 1953

DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD AND THE BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

Evening Lectures

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For registration, address the Secretary

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NOTICE

The Second Series of

MONTHLY PANEL MEETINGS ON THERAPEUTICS FOR THE GENERAL PHYSICIAN

WILL BEGIN IN NOVEMBER 1953—DATES, SUBJECTS AND
PANEL MEMBERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

In Graves' disease, the train of events involving the eyes appears to be coincidental with the changes producing disturbances in thyroid function, although clinical evidence of the changes in the latter may be minimal or even lacking at the time the process begins. This train of events as it affects the eyes, however, *once started runs its course*, regardless of changes in thyroid function. Change in thyroid function produced by partial thyroidectomy, however, does appear to modify the course of these eye changes more frequently and more seriously than any other measure employed in altering thyroid function. This is most likely to occur when thyroidectomy is performed between the ages of forty to fifty-five, particularly in men. It seems likely that the stimuli which produce the thyroid change, also produce the eye change but each runs its almost independent course. In other words, changes in thyroid function from whatever form of therapy, or even "spontaneously" may modify the course of the eye changes but these appear to be quite definitely and more seriously modified or altered only by partial or subtotal thyroidectomy. Although difficult to prove, it is doubtful whether any other form of thyroid treatment so far employed actually does modify the natural course of this process.

FORTNIGHT SERIES IN BOOK FORM

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